

The Butler Weekly Times.

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NO 10

JAIL BREAKERS.

Two Prisoners Who Picked a Hole in the Wall.

During the recent cold weather it has been Sheriff Hill's custom to allow the prisoners in the jail to leave the iron cage to warm themselves at the stove. This exercise of humanity was a pearl thrown before swine. Monday night the sheriff was attending a meeting at the court house and during his absence two of the prisoners picked the mortar away from one of the stones in the wall, and pulling it out made their escape. A poker was used in breaking the mortar, and it was then used as a lever to pry the rock out. When the stone protruded a few inches, the men pulled it out and let it down to the floor in a blanket.

The two men who escaped were from Bates and were kept here on account of the condition of the jail at Butler.

John Norman is probably the man who managed the escape. He is rather a shrewd fellow, and a very bad character. He is charged with the theft of a trunk. His age is about 30 years; he is about 5 feet 8 inches in height and has dark hair and eyes. He wore light jeans pants and coat, and a black hat.

J. E. Wadkins, the other fugitive, is about 21 years old; 5 feet 9 inches in height; dark hair and large, full dark eyes. He had a well worn overcoat and black hat. He is charged with forgery. Both men wore boots.

The escape was discovered soon after it was made, and Sheriff Hill, Prosecuting Attorney Blanton, Constable Traylor and others immediately started in pursuit.

The three gentlemen named above went together and traveled toward the Iron bridge. Soon after leaving town the sheriff left his companions and walked across the fields. When Messrs. Blanton and Traylor reached the school house a mile northwest of town, one of them suggested that in just such a place as the little building their men would be found. Then they dismounted from their horses and rapped at the door. A slight noise was heard on the inside, but there was no answer. The officers called once or twice and then Mr. Blanton threw his weight against the door and forced it open. There were two men in the room. The officers drew their revolvers and commanded the men to throw up their arms. They were not long in doing it.

The captors had no doubt that the two men whom they had arrested were the jail birds, but Sheriff Hill soon arrived and dispelled the illusion. They were strangers, and of that order of beings known as the common tramp. They had built a fire and were quietly enjoying their comfortable quarters.

Late in the night the officers returned to the city without finding any trace of the fugitives.

Tuesday morning while coming from his home in Moundville to Nevada, Joshua Whitesides met a man answering the description of Norman. The man was walking very rapidly, and did not raise his head to speak to Mr. Whitesides or John Zilliox who also met him.

Sheriff Hill has offered a reward of \$50 for the capture of both jail-breakers or \$25 for either.—Nevada Mail.

According to a Washington telegram to the Pittsburg Dispatch, Col. Fred Grant was an applicant for a particular Quartermastership in the army; called on the President, but did not get what he wanted, and went away very angry. The President felt so badly about the matter that when, a short time after, another vacancy occurred, he telegraphed

Col. Grant, offering him the appointment; which, so runs the story, the indignant Colonel "peremptorily refused." It is to be hoped the offer will not be renewed, either by the present Executive or his successor. There may be good and sufficient reasons for putting General Grant on the retired list, and thereby giving him a "soft thing" for life; but there is no such reason for restoring Col. Fred to the army in any capacity whatever. He was a merely ornamental appendage when in the army, went out voluntarily, and should be allowed to stay out. In other words, do all that is necessary for the elder Grant, because he has done something for the country; do nothing for the junior Grants, for they have done nothing, or worse than nothing. Let them go to work and earn an honest living by the sweat of their brows. It will be a refreshing novelty to them, and save the public service from further inflections of this sort of charity.

Blackmail Bills.

In Missouri, as in other states, the time of the legislature is largely absorbed in winnowing a vast amount of chaff from a very small legislative grist. The inexperienced members are generally a majority, and it takes several sessions to rid their legislative minds of the idea that the millennium can be inaugurated by statute. Their own hobbies and the hobbies of all the influential cranks among their constituents, in the form of bills introduced, obstruct action on measures of general interest and importance by interposing a great mass of stuff which has no chance of passing. A great deal of this stuff is dumped on the legislature by men who know better, but do it out of complaisance, or in a spirit of demagoguery, to make a record and conciliate some class of voters.

To clear away this trash and get the real and practical work of the session fairly under consideration taxes the skill and industry of the able members. But the worst feature of this avalanche of bills is the convenient cover it offers to the introduction of bills that are framed only for black-mailing purposes. If these stood alone instead of being half-hidden in the multitude of other abortive bills, members would be more cautious about introducing and supporting them. As it is, no session passes without its quota of bills attacking business interests, and bearing all the earmarks of black-mailing designs. A popular agitation against unjust railroad discriminations is always the signal for attempts to bleed these corporations under cover of extreme measures for the protection of the public. Not even a bit of sanitary legislation can be proposed without being disfigured with some attack upon professional business, obviously injected to draw two hostile medical lobbies to Jefferson City.

Honest members cannot too severely discourage this sort of thing by branding with suspicion everything savoring of an attack upon a business interest. Every business interest should be treated with such carefully just regard as to negative the idea of hostility on the part of members, and to acquit them of any design beyond the impartial and fair adjustment of conflicting interests. A stream of coming and going lobbyists is a proclamation of legislative corruption. About the most effective means of ridding our legislature of the stain of such disgraceful attendance would be found in a severer attitude towards measures effecting business avocations and investments; an attitude which would impress members with a livelier sense of the reproach inseparable from bad measures of that character.—Post-Dispatch.

A One-sided Conflict.

The fight between the Typographical Union and the Sedalia Bazaar terminated just as the Gazette predicted it would. All the labor organizations combined with the printers in a system of practical boycotting forced the Bazaar to terms. The printers, in itself, is not of vast importance, but it teaches a lesson. The interests of capital and labor are identical, but whenever capital and labor are in labor in this country a conflict is inevitable, and labor is sure to triumph in the end. The International Typographical Union is one of the strongest organizations of its class in the world, and when its cause is right it can usually carry things pretty much its own way. It might not be able to do this without outside help, but it has grown to be an accepted fact that when the rights of the printers are trampled upon a blow is struck at all classes of working men. In Sedalia, and not long ago in St. Louis, the printers were compelled to declare their independence, and in both instances all other labor organizations enlisted in their cause. In both instances they were successful. Boycotting did it. An advertisement of a grocery house in the branded newspaper was sufficient to induce all laboring men and their wives to withdraw their patronage from that house. In all cases they took care to act first and then inform the house why they had taken that step. The loss of a dozen customers in a day on this account usually had the effect of persuading the groceryman to recall his advertisement from the objectionable paper. The same rule applied to all advertisers and to subscribers, so far as they could be ascertained. The same rule can be applied in all branches of business where the interests of the laboring classes are involved. The lesson it teaches is that in America labor is independent and can force from capital such recognition as it is justly entitled to. It is therefore to the interest of all classes of citizens to see that labor is properly rewarded and to aid labor organizations in all their efforts to maintain their rights. The independence and self-respect of the working classes have more to do with maintaining values in this country than anything else. Destroy this independence and this self-respect, and force the working classes to yield to the oppression that unscrupulous employers so frequently seek to impose upon them, and you throw down the main prop that sustains our commerce. It is therefore a matter of importance to all classes, when working people seek redress for apparent wrongs, that their complaints receive careful consideration and such prompt action in their support as the emergency may require.—St. Joseph Daily Gazette.

General Swaim Found Guilty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—To day's Post says of the results of the Swaim court martial: The decision of guilty was almost unanimous, only two members, one of whom was General Miller, voting in Swaim's favor. Since the decision was privately made known to General Swaim he has been completely prostrated and is now confined to his residence at Mount Pleasant.

The National Stockman and Farmer.

The American Breeders' and Farmers' Journal, Practical, progressive, reliable. \$1,000 in prizes for essays on practical stock and farm topics during the coming year. Open to subscribers only. 15 or more prize issues, beginning with our Grand Prize Swine Number, Christmas 1884. Send to cents for it. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 30 cents, \$1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free. Larger circulation than any other live stock journal in America.

Antell, Rush & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

of goods in all departments at

COWLES' MERCANTILE COMPANY.

It will do you good to look through and save you lots of money on all fall and winter purchases in

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Carpets, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Trunks, Valises, Groceries, Queensware, in fact the largest combined stock of goods in Bates or Vernon counties. Everybody cordially invited to visit our mammoth store,
M. S. COWLES MERCANTILE CO.
Corner Park Ave., and 6th st. **RICH HILL.**

WEEKLY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN

A chance to get valuable household articles for but a fraction of their value.

Every Article in the Following List Guaranteed as Represented by the Old Reliable Missouri Republican.

We will give the Weekly Missouri Republican, the regular subscription price of which is \$1, with the following articles at the prices named:
The Waterbury Watch, an excellent, reliable and good looking watch. It is manufactured by the Waterbury Company, especially for the Missouri Republican, and is sent to subscribers through the mail in a satin-lined case. The regular price of the watch is \$3.50, but we send the Weekly Republican, one year and the watch and chain for the price of the watch, \$3.50; with the Tri-Weekly one year \$6.50.
An elegant Sewing Machine warranted for five years. This machine is fully equal to it not better than similar machines that have been selling all over the country for from \$35 to \$60. Ours is only \$18 and Weekly for one year thrown in. With the Tri-Weekly for one year it is \$20.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Blacksmith shop, \$50 worth of tools for \$25. This set of tools consists of:

40-lb anvil and vise,
18-inch tongs,
2-lb hammer, with handle,
12-lb hot chisel, with handle,
No. 34 stock and dies,
Farrier's pincers,
Farrier's knife,
Shoeing hammer,
Blacksmith's drill,
Forge will heat 2 1/2 inch iron.

These tools are of the best quality, and will last a life time. Price \$50. This kit of tools and the Weekly Republican, one year, \$25; with Tri-Weekly \$28.
Beautiful Family Clock, made by Seth Thomas. Athens patent; height, 17 in.; Solid walnut case; spring-winding; runs 8 days; strikes the hours. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Retail price, \$6. We give this clock and the Weekly Republican one year for \$5; Tri-Weekly for \$9; Daily for \$14.

Family scales of two kinds. The Little Detective. This scale weighs accurately any article ranging from one quarter of a pound to twenty-five pounds. With the Weekly one year, \$3; with the Tri-Weekly, \$6. The same scales, with a scoop, for the purpose of weighing loose articles, is 25 cents higher.
The Union, or Family Scale, is a platform scale, and weighs up to 540 pounds. With Weekly, one year, \$4.25; with Tri-Weekly \$7.

The watch goes by mail, postage paid by the Republican. Each of the other articles will be shipped by freight, or express, as the subscriber may direct, and at his expense.

Anyone sending \$25 with a club of 25 weekly subscribers will get a Waterbury watch and chain free.

Anyone sending \$35 with a club of 35 weekly subscribers will get a Seth Thomas clock free.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN,
St. Louis.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, M. A. Kellar, of Bates county, Missouri, by her deed of trust, dated October 18th, 1881, and recorded in the recorder's office of said Bates county, in book 27, at page 103, did convey to W. E. Walton as trustee, and in case of his absence or refusal to act, the then acting sheriff of Bates county, Missouri, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described, the following described real estate situated in the county of Bates and state of Missouri, to-wit: The west side of lot No. two (2), or block No. two (2), in Harper's addition to the city of Butler, Missouri, containing in all three fourths (3/4) of an acre. And, whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note and interest thereon, and said W. E. Walton, the trustee named in said deed, having refused to act, at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, W. F. Hanks, sheriff of Bates county, Missouri, by virtue of the power in me vested by said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will, on

Thursday, February 5th, 1885, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the east front door of the court house in the city of Butler county of Bates, aforesaid, expose to sale at public outcry for cash in hand all of the real estate in said deed of trust and this notice described or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said debt, interest and costs.

W. F. HANKS, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Fletcher Alms and Emma E. Alms, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated the 20th day of August, 1883, and recorded in the Recorder's office, in Bates county, Missouri, in book No. 30, at page 562, conveyed to the undersigned in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described the following real estate, situate in the County of Bates, and State of Missouri to-wit: The east half of lot No. eleven (11) of the north east q. of section No. three (3), and the north half of the north east q. of the south east q. of section No. ten (10), all in township No. thirty-nine (39), of Range No. thirty-three (33). And whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon and the same is now due and unpaid. Now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustee will on

Thursday, February 19, 1885, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court house door in Butler, in the said Bates county, Missouri, proceed to sell said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said debt, interest and cost, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said debt, interest and cost.

WM. F. HANKS,
Sheriff of Bates County, Mo.

HANOVER, O., Feb. 13, 1884.

After having lung fever and pneumonia I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. The doctors told me I had consumption and would die. I have taken six bottles of Pisco's Cure and my cough is entirely gone and I am well as ever. 25-117

Order Of Publication.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BATES, } SS.
In the Circuit court of said county, February term, 1885.
Daniel Morehead and Cordelia Morehead his wife, plaintiffs, vs.
The unknown heirs of Absalom Frazier defendants.

Now at this day come the plaintiffs herein, by their attorneys before the undersigned clerk of the Circuit court in vacation and file their Petition and affidavit, alleging among other things, that there are as plaintiffs verily believe, persons interested in the subject matter of this petition [whose names they can not insert herein because they are unknown to them], who have an interest or apparent interest in said premises which they inherit as heirs of Absalom Frazier deceased. Whereupon it is ordered by the Clerk in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that plaintiffs have commenced a suit against them in this court, the object and general nature of which is to divest the title which said defendants have or may appear to have of, in and to the following land in Bates county Missouri to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township No. 39, of range No. 30, as heirs of Absalom Frazier and vest the same in the plaintiff, Cordelia Morehead, and that unless the said defendants be and appear at this Court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Butler, in said county, on the 2nd day of February next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the Petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgement will be rendered accordingly.

And be it further ordered, that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the Butler Weekly Times, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Bates county, Mo., for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least ten weeks before the first day of the next term of circuit court. J. R. JENKINS, Circuit Clerk.

A true copy from the Record.
[SEAL.] Witness my hand and the Seal of the Circuit Court of Bates county, this 20th day of November, 1884.
J. R. JENKINS, Circuit Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of J. B. Catterlin, deceased, that I, J. M. Catterlin, Administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates County Probate Court, in Bates county, State of Missouri, to be held at Butler, on the 9th day of February, 1885.
J. M. CATTERLIN.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Samuel Levy & Co., composed of Sam'l Levy, Henry M. Levy, and Sam'l M. Levy was dissolved by mutual consent, on Jan. 4th, 1885. Henry M. Levy retiring. The business will be continued under same firm as heretofore by Sam'l Levy and Sam'l M. Levy who assume all liabilities and alone are authorized to collect outstanding accounts, notes, &c.

SAMUEL LEVY.
SAMUEL M. LEVY.
HENRY M. LEVY.